at the time you want them.

Window Shades

in regular quality opaques, not felt or paper, but cloth-even the cheapest. 3 ft. x 6 ft. Spring Rollers, complete. 25c

3 ft. x 7 ft. Spring Rollers, complete.. 33c Opaques, 3 ft. x 7 ft., lace-trimmed, 89c finches deep, all complete......

Florentine Silks

Figured and plain, a dozen drapery 39c designs of the 75c quality...... \$1 quality, choicest Printing, new de- 69c

Tapestry Pillow Squares 24 inches square, the kind you've paid 30c A Down Pillow, 16 inches square, for. 35c

L. S. AYRES & CO

Agents for Butterick Patterns.

ART EMPORIUM, Telephone 500.

New Patterns of Premos

We have received the 1897 patterns of Premos; twenty different patterns ranging In price from \$10 to \$45. This year's improvements make these cameras perfect. We take special pains to give to photo-graphic amateurs all the information in our

The H. LIEBER COMPANY, 33 South Meridian St.

WALL PAPER

Note particularly

25c a roll. Spring Wonders-R | All of Them!

We enhance the value by our workman-

OUR WALL PAPER FITS!

makes a fine discourse. Come see the text.

Albert Gall

17 and 19 West Washington Street.

STATUARY ..

Free Window 42 North Pennsylvania Street.

"Go to a Glove Store for Gloves."

Years' experience in the Glove business makes it possible for us to know exactly what we are selling you in Gloves. Our experience goes with each purchase FREE. GLOVE PRICES-75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2 -mailed, postage paid.

OIO EAST WASH. STREET.

KID M'COY COMING HOME.

Give an Exhibition Here

Charles (Kid) McCoy, one of the most prominent figures in pugilism to-day, is

coming here Thursday for a three-days' engagement at the Grand, where he will spar and punch the bag between the first Company's performance. McCoy is an Inright name is Norman Selby. He is regarded by the best sporting authorities in New York and South Africa as a conderful fighter, and his recent battles have attracted the attention of everybody interested in prize ring matters. He has just returned from Johannesburg. South Africa, coming via London, and has been in New York but a short time. Many of the best judges are confident he is the

coming champion.

McCoy is twenty-three years old, and his measurements are as follows: Weight, 156 pounds; height, 5 feet 10% inches; neck, 16 inches; chest (normal), 37 inches; chest (expanded), 37 inches; waist, 34 inches; thigh, I inches; calf, 1516 inches; ankle, 8% inches; biceps, 14 inches; foresrm, 1116 inches; wrist, 716 inches; reach (tip to tip of fingers), 6 feet 4 inches.

"McCoy's style is his own." says the New York World of Sunday, in a long article on McCoy. "It differs in many ways from that of any other fighter in the ring. He rouches, yet is always on his tip toes. He is never set, but is easy and springy in his motions. He is essentially an inside fighter; that is, he keeps well in the guard of his opponent. In guarding and blocking blows he stops them often with his open hand. One of his favorite modes of stopping a left-hand lead is to throw out his hand and touch the shoulder with the tips

"His success lies in his power to punch hard at short distances. His fist can start eight inches from 'the other fellow's' jaw and yet land hard enough, as Jim Daly discerered, to break a bone. His plan of bat-the is to never let his man get set. He shoves him about and keeps him as much as possible off his balance, which makes it impossible for many of the fighters to land

'McCoy has many plans and uses them I. He plays no favorites, but is ready with a guard for every lead and a blow for every opening. He is a gracefully built fellow, with powerful shoulders and back and well-shaped legs. He is cool and as quick

McCoy's first appearance here will be at Thursday's matinee at the Grand. He brings with him from New York a sparring partner for the boxing bout. The rest of his exhibition will be bag punching, at which he is wonderfully expert. He will appear at about 2:30 each afternoon and

RED MEASLES PREVAILING.

Children Afflicted at Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

A malady known as red measles prevails to a considerable extent at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. In all about fifty cases have been treated in the last month. The superintendent of the institute said last evening that the physicians now have the disease under control. There is at present one case of scarlet fever in the asylum, One of the inmates, a child named Grace Cummings, recently died of scarlet fever and there was also a death from diphtheria coupled with white paralysis. The superintendent says the rumor that children are being sent away from the institution on account of scarlet fever has no foundation. In some instances parents have taken their children home, but none have been

Furniture at lowest prices--Wm. L. Elder. of a different ruling would not only destroy m. All daily.

U. S. SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS CIT-IZENS' COMPANY'S CONTRACT.

Did Not Pass on Perpetuity of Franchise, Which Is Good Till 1901-Opin'ons on Decision.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday handed down the decision in the case of the City Railway Company, appellant, against the Citizens' Street-railroad Company. The decision affirms the decree of Judge Woods, of the Circuit Court, after modifying it in such a way as not to pass law of the State permitting electricity to be chise of the Citizens' Company. Following is the decree as modified, the words stricken out by the Supreme Court being in pa-

"First-That the amended bill of complaint be and the same is dismissed without prej-

nance of the city) is quieted, confirmed and established and the defendant is (forever) enjoined and restrained from questioning or disputing such right or disturbing or molesting the complainant in the enjoyment thereof, and that the ordinance of the city of Indianapolis mentioned in the amended bill of complaint known as general ordinance No. 21, 1893, entitled 'an ordinance ratifying, confirming and approving a certain contract and agreement made and entered into on the 24th day of April, 1893, be-tween the city of Indianapolis by and through its Board of Public Works, and the City Railway Company, whereby said company is authorized to construct, extend, operate and maintain certain passenger railways in and upon the streets of the city of Indianapolis,' together with the contract therein recited, is void in so far as it attempts to confer upon the defendant comof the streets of said city occupied by the complainant at the time of the commencement of this suit or to abridge the rights of the complainant company in the use of

EFFECT OF THE DECISION. The effect of the decision is to leave the question of the time limit of the franchise where it was and to declare void that part of the City Company's ordinance giving it the right to such parts of the streets as the court: were occupied by the Citizens' Company at the beginning of the injunction proceeding by the latter company. The suit was a bill in equity filed by the Citizens' Company asking an injunction to restrain the City Company from disturbing it in its occupation of the streets and praying that ite title to right of way in the streets be quieted. The opinion was read by Justice Brown and was the unanimous opinion of the court, with the exception that Justice Shiras did not regard any modification of Judge Wood's decree as necessary. The

"Third-That the defendant pay to the

complainant the costs of this suit taxed

said streets as herein decreed.

pinion in part is as follows: There can be no doubt that the Circuit Court had jurisdiction in this case, notwithstanding both parties are corporations and citizens of the State of Indiana. It should be borne in mind that jurisdiction depends solely upon the allegation of the bill, and not upon the facts as they subsequently turn out to be. All that is necessary to establish the jurisdiction of the court is to show that the complainant had, or claimed in good faith to have, a contract with the city, which the latter had at-

"That the complainant had a contract with the city is entirely clear. It was so decided by the court of Indiana in the suit of the Western Paving and Supply Company vs. the Citizens' Street-railroad Company for certain street improvements was discussed and passed upon. It is true by Section 11 of the original act of 1861, a right was reserved to the General Assembly to amend or repeal, at their discretion, the act authorizing the incorpation of street-railway companies; but that was a right reserved to the General Assembly it-self, and was never delegated, if, in fact, it could be delegated, to the Common Coun-

cil of the city. IMPAIRED A CONTRACT. dinance of April 24, 1893, even if otherwise with the rights of the complainant to occupy the streets of the city under the act of 1861, and the ordinance of Jan. 18, 1864, without coming in conflict with that provision of the Constitution which forbids States from enacting laws impairing the obligation of contracts. Whether the State had or had not impaired the obligations of this contract was not a question which could be properly passed upon, on a mo-tion to dismiss, so long as the complain-ant claimed in its bill it had that effect, diana boy, and, as is well known here, his and such claim was apparently made in good faith, and was not a Irivolous one. (New Orleans vs. New Orleans Water Company, 142 U. S., 79-88.)

"Even if the charter were held to have expired on Jan. 18, 1894, thirty years from its date, it would not have necessarily affected the jurisdiction of the court to entertain this bill, since it was filed eight months before that time, although it might have effected the right of the complainant

"Did the act of 1891, known as the new charter repeal the act of 1861, authorizing the incorporation of railway companies?in other words, should it be construed as an exercise of the power reserved to the city, in the eleventh section of the act of 1861, to amend or repeal that act, at the discretion of the Legislature? As the act of 1891 practically established a new system and vested the whole power of the Legislature over street-railway companies in the Board of Public Works of the several cities therein named, subject to approval of the Common Council of such cities, perhaps it two acts. But it certainly should not be construed to act retrospectively, or to affect contracts entered into prior to its pasadmit of no other construction. While it was doubtless intended to authorize the Board of Public Works of the cities covered by the act to contract for the use of their streets by railway companies, there is nothing from which can be inferred a power to disturb or interfere with contracts dready existing; indeed, it is highly improbable that it would ever have delegated such a power to a subordinate body. There s always a presumption that statutes are ntended to operate prospectively only (Schreveport vs. Cole, 129 U. S., 36), and we see nothing in this statute to rebut such presumption. QUESTION OF PERPETUITY LEFT

OPEN. The court declined to pass upon the question upon which Judges Woods and Baker differed in the lower court, namely, the power of the Council to fix a time-limit to the franchise. The counsel for the Citizens' Company had contended that this lay in the power reserved to the Legislature to amend or repeal and could not be delegated to the Council. On this subject the

Supreme Court said: "We do not find it necessary to express an opinion on this question, in view of the conclusion we have reached upon the legality of the ordinance of April 7, 1880." Dismissing the amended ordinance of April , 1880, the court said: "While this transaction cannot properly be termed a legal consideration for the ordinance since the negotiation of the new loan was neither a benefit to the company, yet we think that the subsequent negotiation of the loan operates against the city by way of estoppel. All that is necessary to create an estoppel is to show that, upon the faith of certain action on the part of the city, which it had power to take, the company incurred liability: of a new loan, and the issue of a new bond of a new loan, and the issue of a new bond and mortgage to secure the same. Under such circumstances, justice to the bondnolders, who have, in good faith, invested their money in reliance upon the validity of such action, demands that the city shall be held to its contract, notwithstanding

there may have been originally no con-

The Goods You Want AGAINST CITY COMPANY the credit of the company, but might be A DECREASE IN RECEIPTS whose investiment would depend very largely upon the length of time the bonds

"Experience shows that the value of bonds or debentures depends not only upon the sufficiency of the security and the rate of interest, but upon the length of time they have to run and the certainty that they will not, before the expiration of such time, be called in for redemption. But, however this may be, it seems to us that the continued operation of the road may itself be regarded as sufficient consideration for the extension of the franchise.

"This ordinance is also attacked upon the ground that it was never formally accepted by the company. There is really nothing in this contention. No formal resolution of acceptance is necessary in any case, if the facts show an actual practical acceptance by the company. We are also of the opinion that acceptance may be presumed from the fact that the amendment was beneficial to the corporation. There is nothing in the socalled electrical ordinance which affects this question. At this time there was no upon the question of perpetuity of the fran- used, and it is now claimed that the Common Council exceeded its powers in authorizing this change to be made.

"We are, therefore, of the opinion that the complainant company had a valid contract with the city under the original ordinance of Jan. 18, 1864, as amended by the ordinance of April 7, 1880, which will not udice in so far as it relates to the parts of expire until Jan. 18, 1901, and that the the streets of the city of Indianapolis described and embraced in said last above 24, 1893, with the defendant company is invalid in so far as it "Second-That the right of the complain- may be construed to interfere with the ant in the use and occupancy for street complainant in the construction, operation railway purposes of all the streets, alleys, and maintenance of its street-car system public grounds and avenues of the city of in the city of Indianapolis. But as we are Indianapolis occupied by it at the time of not called upon to express an opinion the commencement of this suit for the con- whether the complainant is entitled to a struction, completion, maintenance, opera- perpetual franchise for the city, the decree tion and extension of its street-railway of the court below must be modified by system thereon as asserted in the amended | striking out from the second paragraph the bill of complaint in said last above men- words, 'Without regard to any limitation of tioned ordinance (without regard to any time mentioned in any ordinance of the limitation of time mentioned in any ordi- city.' and also the word 'forever' and so modified, it is affirmed."

JUDGE WOODS ON THE DECISION. Does Not Weaken His Doctrine as to

the Legislature. Few men read the news of the decision with more interest than did Judge Woods, whose decree was under consideration. "The effect of the decision," he said, "leaves the time question where it was. If it does not strengthen it at least does not weaken the doctrine that the determination of this question lies with the Leg- the value of the property. It has been my islature in the power reserved to amend or | theory right along that the development | 50c, sale price, 19c repeal the general law."

pany any title or right to occupy the parts | gested, "that this question will come up on | City Company franchise, but one can the validity of the New law limiting the time of the franchise?"

"I think there is no question of the power of the Legislature to do this and the question arising on this particular law, if it is contested, will be whether the Legislature has done it in a proper way. I believe that had the Supreme Court found it necessary to pass upon this question the decree would have been sustained in this particular also. I regard this statement in the opinion as significant in that respect," and he read the following sentence from the opinion of "It is true by Section 11 of the original

act of 1861, a right was reserved to the General Assembly to amend or repeal, at their discretion, the act authorizing the incorporation of street-railroad companies; but that was a right reserved to the General Assembly itself, and was never delegated, if, in fact, it could be delegated, to the Common Council of the city. Judge Woods asked if the New law was also limited by the census of 1890. It is not, the expression used being, "the last United gument on the 3-cent-fare law the other day, but if I caught it right, his contention is this, the Legislature has the reserved right to amend the general street-railroad law and the company made its contracts under this, but it finds its security in the implied rule that if the law is amended it must be amended in a general way so as to affect all alike, not by special enactment affecting only one city. Upon this proposition they must stand or fall." General Harrison, leading counsel for the company, was asked last evening for his view of the decision. "I would rather disthe newspapers," said he, "and I have nothing to say, further than the effect of the decision seems to me to be very plain."

OPINIONS FROM BOTH SIDES.

How President Mason and Ex-Judge Elliott Look on the Decision. President Mason, of the company, was

loath to talk on the subject when questioned about the Supreme Court decision, but he had received by wire the text of the decision and understood its effect. "It upholds," said he, "that portion of the decree issued by Judge Woods declaring void the ordinance confirming the City Company's franchise. This effectually ends the question of any supposed rights of that company. The decision leaves open the pany franchise and continues: "This con- | question of adjusting our rights after 1901 tract was entered into in pursuance of a | and I take it that this was on account of supposed right given by the act of the the recent bill passed by the Legislature. General Assembly of March 9, 1891, known | The allegation that the people could go to as the city charter. This contract and or- Legislature for an adjustment of this question has never been denied by the attorneys of this company, but the question valid, could not be construed to interfere is whether in the bill passed last winter this has been done in a legal way. In answer to a question as to whether the company would contest the new law in the courts, he said that matter had rever been discussed by the directors. Ex-Judge Byron K. Elliott said concerning the Supreme Court's decision: "I am not able to judge accurately of the effect of the decision nor can I do so without a study of the entire opinion. It is my impression, however, that the Supreme Court does in effect, sustain the opinion of Judge Baker upon the question of the duration of the court had been of the opinion that the Citizens' Company had a right in perpetuity it been drinking heavily during the last few would have so decided, for such a decision would have completely disposed of many questions which the court felt called upon | matters, and it is believed by the memto discuss and which it does discuss. But, as I have said, it is not possible for me to form a very definite idea of the force and effect of the decision and all I can do is to give a mere off-hand impression."

LAFAYETTE HOME AFFAIRS.

Were Made. The Rossville Journal, a weekly Populist | had little to say, but said he intended to paper, published by C. M Walters, contains | kill three calves, which he had in a stable in its current issue a letter alleged to have where he did his butchering. Mrs. Reigger been sent by certain citizens of Lafayette, thought he was too drunk to do it, but, whose names are not given, to General after a little argument, he went out to the might be construed to repeal the former, whose names are not given, to General after a little argument, he went out to the so far as there was a conflict between the Carnahan, president of the governing board stable. She milked the cow and then went of the State Soldiers' Home. In this letter | into the stable to see how her husband it is charged that forty-five inmates of the was getting on. He was not there. She sage, its language being so clear as to home were discharged during the months searched the place and finally climbed up of February and March and that at one the ladder leading into the loft over th time a regular saloon was maintained upon | stable. the grounds, while since then certain attaches of the home have kept and dispensed

the letter and doubted whether any responsible person would sign it. He said there been about tweive men discharged during the last two or three months for infractions of the rules, some for drinking, others for insubordination and one for thert. In each case the causes had been properly submitted and approved. Colonel Magrew, the commandant, is a man who never touches liquor and will not have it charges concerning the dispensing of intoxicants utterly groundless and declared that throw the records and everything else open to the inspection of any reputable

the Grand Army, for investigation.

Irvington Commercial Club. The Irvington Commercial Club held a meeting last night and inaugurated its new officers as follows: President, C. M. Cross; sergeant-at-arms, Fred Ritter. The following chairmen of committees were announced: Committee on finance, W. M. Redman; committee on improvements, C. W. Brouse; committee on hall, W. I. Coons; committee on press, H. U. Brown; com mittee on assemblages, J. Q. Bryan; com mittee on membership, A. M. Arbaugh. The report of the retiring secretary showed the

club to be in good condition Dunlap's Celebrated Hats

At Seaton's Hat Store.

\$19 NEW YORK CITY AND RETURN.

26. Through sleeping and dining car service sideration to support it. The consequences on trains 5:50 a. m., 2:55 p. m., and 7:35 p.

PRESIDENT MASON CLAIMS A 35 PER CENT. FALLING OFF.

No Decision Yet from Judge Showalter in the Citizens' Street-Railroad Three-Cent-Fare Case.

Judge Showalter's decision in the three- | North Senate avenue. cent-fare case has not yet been handed till Wednesday. In the meantime all Indianapolis is riding on the street cars for three cents.

Despite the pleasant weather yesterday afternoon, which was conducive to bicycle riding, the street cars seemed to be better patronized than on any day of the preceding week. Some of the patrons think they have discovered a weakening in the service, particularly in the number and frequency of the cars, but this the company's officials strenuously deny. On the northbound Pennsylvania street car, which left Washington street about 6 o'clock last night, were over seventy passengers. The

of 35 per cent.," said President Mason, of the street-railroad company, yesterday, in reply to a question of a Journal reporter. "This is the only day of a straight threethe corresponding day a year ago, which was very much the same kind of a day, bright and sunny, with about the same facilities for bicycle riding. The reduction in fare is 40 per cent., so this shows that there was some slight increase in traffic, though it might come from the fact that some few people still paid five cents. I doubt whether reduced fares would increase travel in this city much, for Indianapolis already has the reputation of a very large proportion of riders for the population, much larger than Rochester and most other cities with which I am familiar, and this has always been a large element in of street-car franchises would be in the direction of lower fares rather than direct | worth 7c, sale price, 21/2c. "It is to be presumed, then," was sug- returns to the city treasuries, as in the readily see that a cut in gross receipts of 35 per cent. is something that no transportation company that I know of, either steam or electric, could live under.' In the course of a cursory conversation running over the events of the past week, President Mason expressed surprise upon one point to which he seriously objected. This was the intimation that the conductors had appropriated to themselves the other two cents while the fares were being collected haphazard. "This was an unnecessary bit of cruelty," said he, "and when we come to think that it impugns the hon-

was collected was turned in by the men." A Victory for Law.

much to endure in the company's behalf,

means of knowing that every penny that

Cleveland Plain Dealer. The attitude of the Indianapolis Streetrailroad Company in resisting the enforcement of the 3-cent-fare law was entirely indefensible. The law having been enacted by the Legislature, the company had no States census." Continuing, he said: "I by the Legislature, the company had no heard but a part of General Harrison's ar- right to violate it on the ground of alleged unconstitutionality, which could be determined only by the courts. While temporary injustice may result from the rigid enforcement of law, a law-abiding community ought not to tolerate any other course. If a corporation deriving its power from the State be allowed to defy the law of the State, the same privilege must be extended to all citizens and of course the result would be that all law would be treated with contempt. That would be anarchy. The citizens of the Hoosier capital have compelled the company to obey the law until the constitutionality of the act shall be determined by the court of last resort. The surrender of the company is a victory for the enforcement of law and that is more important than the reduction of fares on Indianapolis street cars.

Not a Graceful Retreat.

After a brief and but partially success ful resistance the street-rallway company of Indianapolis has decided that discretion is the better part of valor. This is a respectable conclusion, backed by manifold precedent and eminent authority. The company is entitled to fight the 3-cent-fare law in the courts and use all legal means in securing its rejection, but it is not entitled to defy the Legislature and resort to what is equivalent to revolution on a small scale, But while the company has retreated from a dangerous position, its retreat is not a graceful one.

HANGING TO A RAFTER

JOHN REIGGER, A SOUTH-SIDE BUTCHER, TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

He Had Been Drinking Heavily-An Accidental Shooting in Patrick Ward's Saloon Ends Fatally.

John Reigger, a butcher, sixty years old, ommitted suicide last evening by hanging himself at his home, 24 Bluff road. He had days on account of worry over financial bers of his family that his mind was temporarily deranged. The body was taken in charge by the coroner and sent to Flanner & Buchanan's morgue.

dore Raymond, twenty-two years old. Gen. Carnahan Denies that Charges Reigger went home last evening about 5 o'clock, after a day of drinking. His wife took him to task about his condition. He

There she saw her husband hanging to sea-grass rope, which he had tied over th cross-beam. Mrs. Reigger could not get through the opening leading into the lor porter yesterday that he had never received | She was too deshy. She had a neighbor call the police, and Captain Dawson an Sergeant Laporte hurried to the place. Reigger was still hanging when they arrived. The body was yet warm and the the new line. supposition is that he was still alive when discovered by his wife. It was too late, however, when the police arrived. Reigger had tied a short rope, such as is used to bind bales of hay, to a rafter and had stepped off a little molding nailed to upon the grounds. He pronounced the the side of a corn bin. He must have slowly strangled himself to death, as his feet touched the floor. Reigger was a native the board would be more than giad to of Germany and had nived in this city about forty years. The little cottage and lot where he lived was heavily mortgaged, newspaper or committee of citizens, or of | and his wife thinks this, preying upon his mind, together with hard drinking, impaired his intellect.

FOOLING WITH A PISTOL.

Mockford's Carlessness Causes Jacob Konz's Death. Jacob Konz, a tailor living at 258 West Sixteenth (old Seventh) street, was fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol in Patrick Ward's saloon yesterday afternoon. The pistol was in the hands of Thomas Mockford, who lives at 1593 North Thomas Ward, the bartender, and pargaining to purchase it. He had been tanding behind the screen at the head of the bar and stepped around in the light where he could get a better look at the pis-tol. It was of a "bulldog" pattern. He was fingering it as he stepped away from the screen. Suddenly it was discharged. Konz For organized bodies of twenty-five or more in uniform. Tickets sold April 23 to claimed

Ward gave Mockford a little scolding for his carelessness and Mockford declared he did not know the "blame thing was load-ed." By this time it was noticed that Konz had been in earnest when he declared he had been shot. He turned pale and staggered and fell to the floor. Physicians were hastily summoned and Konz was sent to the City Hospital. The buliet, a 38-caliber, had entered the abdomen at the left side and penetrated the stomach, carrying pieces of clothing with it. The wound was pronounced an extremely dangerous one and one which proved fatal. Konz dying at the City Hospital at 1 o'clock this morning. Patrolmen Wallace. Streit and Holz, who went to the saloon to investigate the affair, reported that the case seemed to be

down, and it probably will not be received | CROWDS STILL GROW LARGER AT THE \$250,000 BANKRUPT SALE.

an accident. However, they placed Mock-

ford under arrest. Ward's saloon is at 671

By Order of the Court the Tremendous Wholesale and Retail Stock of B. W. Sternberg & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., Has Been Brought to Indianapolis, Ind., and Moved to the Large Building, 66 E. Wash, St., and Will Be Closed Out at About Your Own Prices by the Great Chicago Bankrupt Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoe and Hat Co.'s Big Department House, 66 East Washing-

This tremendous bankrupt sale of fine lothing, dry goods, shoes, capes, jackets, dresses, shirt waists, millinery, furnishing seating capacity of the car is about thirty- goods, hats, caps, trunks, satchels, etc., will continue to-day, to-morrow and Saturday, and will be closed out at 25 cents on the "Saturday's receipts showed a decrease dollar. Read these prices: 1,200 splendid suits for men, \$2.67, worth \$11; 1,325 men's fine cheviots, Scotch plaids and many handsome mixtures, \$5.98, worth \$14; 1,950 men's working suits, \$2.45, worth \$8; 1,000 men's fine imported clay worsted suits, silk and cent fare that has yet been counted, the count for Sunday not having been completed yet. The comparison is made with pants, from 59 cents to \$1.63, worth \$1.50 to

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT. 35,000 yards dress goods, all colors, worth 29c, sale price, 5c per yard. 5,000 yards dress goods, all styles and colors, worth 40c, sale price, 125c per yard, 20,000 yards fine Dress Ginghams, worth Sc. sale price, 3½c per yard. 18,000 yards flannel, worth 12c, sale price 4c per yard. 3,756 yards fine Table Linen, worth 35c. sale price, 9c per yard. 8,563 yards Toweling, worth 10c, sale price, c per yard. 8,675 yards extra fine Table Linen, worth 50,000 yards Calico, all styles and patterns, 12,250 yards Sheeting, worth 20c, sale price, 11c per yard. 75,000 yards Muslin, bleached and un-

bleached, worth 7c, sale price 3c per yard. 8 340 pair Lace Curtains, worth \$2.50, sale price, 98c 843 pair Lace Curtains, worth \$2, sale price, 73c. Thousands of dollars' worth of Domestic Linings of all kinds and Dry Goods in general that we have not space to mention, going at the same reduced sale prices.

CAPE DEPARTMENT. 3,000 ladies' fine capes, from 89 cents to \$3.98, worth from \$2.50 to \$10; 1,000 ladies' fine jackets, from \$1.33 to \$4.98, worth from esty of men who have worked hard and had SHOE DEPARTMENT. it is little short of an outrage. We have

2,000 pairs of men's dress shoes at 98 cents. 1,200 pairs of men's \$3 dress shoes at \$1.23. 3,500 pairs of men's working shoes go at 89 cents. 1,500 pairs of ladies' \$2 kid shoes go at 82 cents. \$00 pairs of ladies' \$4 kid shoes go at \$1.63. 2,200 pairs of children's shoes go at 17 cents.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. For three days we will offer for sale \$25. 00 worth of fine trimmed hats, latest spring styles, from \$1.23 to \$2.48, worth in all other stores from \$4 to \$8. Thousands of dollars' worth of ladies' fine ready-made suits and skirts, very latest styles, go at one-fourth price, and thousand other articles that will go the same that I have not the space to mention. Don't miss this sale if you will have to come one hundred miles. Chicago Bankrupt Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoe and Hat Company,

Big Department Store, 66 East Washington street. Cut this out and bring it with you. Good for 10c car fare at the Chicago Bankrupt Store, if you purchase \$1 worth of goods or upwards .- Journal. \$1-Round Trip-\$1

TO CINCINNATI AND RETURN, Via C., H. & D. R'y, SUNDAY, APRIL 25. Special fast train, making no stops at Way stations, will leave Union Station 7:15 Dress Goods on Every Hand.

a. m., and leave Cincinnati, returning, at :15 p. m. National League ball game, Cineinnati vs. Chicago. Tickets and information at Union Station and 2 West Washington, corner Meridian.

Iron Mountain Route. All trains via the Iron Mountain route are

running through from St. Louis to Memphis. Hot Springs and all Texas points without delay. For pamphlets, rates and full information address Coke Alexander, District Passenger Agent, Room 7, Jackson

Greece and Turkey Are bound to fight. All right; let them have it. We prefer to sit by the fireside and imbibe a small bottle or two of the great family favorite, the Columbia beer of the Home Brewing Co. Telephone 1050.

Good Coffee.

R. M. Mueller, 55 Mass. ave. Tel. 575. A gentleman, wife and son want three or four rooms, with board, in a well-furdished private residence, centrally located, and having all modern conveniences. Address H. A. L., Journal office.

Insure with German Fire Insurance of In-diana. General offices, 29 South Delaware street. Fire, tornado and explosi-"A life on the ocean wave" and a quart

of Cook's Imperial Champagne, extra dry,

is the acme of happiness. Feed your horse JANES'S Dustless Oats. McGilliard Agency Co. Fire Insurance.

News Building Condemned. The condemnation of the News building caused he firm of Chance Matthews Printing Company to seek new quarters. They are now located at West Maryland street, between Illinois and Reigger's family consists of a wife, fifty-eight years old, and his stepson, Theothem success.

> Quong Lee, Importer of fine tea. Direct from China. Best and cheap-

> est. 118 North Delaware street. Washburn Mandolins. CARLIN & LENNOX 31 East Market street. Fine harness. F. L. Herrington, 81 E. Market st.

After Cleaning House

It is well to have your Clocks and Timepieces cleaned and put in order, OR place one of those beautiful Porcelain Clocks on your mantel. It brightens up the room and makes a handsome ornament. See

INDIANA'S LEADING JEWELERS.

LACE CURTAINS

PRICES TALK. Excellent styles at prices to suit everybody. Lace Curtains, Lace Curtains, Lace Curtains.

SCHLEICHER & MARTENS 18 NORTH MERIDIAN ST. Formerly of Eastman, Schleicher & Lee.

47c

We put on sale to-day 200 boxes "Big Value Stationery." Each box contains 100 sheets of extra fine paper, in assorted tints. all of the latest shades, and 100 envelopes to match. Would be a bargain at \$1. Our price while they last will be 47c. See them.

Cathcart, Cleland & Co. Booksellers, He remained standing at the bar and the other two men thought he was joking. 6 East Washington Street, Indianapolis.

They Make Their Way....

ONE SALE OF A-

Baldwin: Piano

Leads to others. WHY? Because these instruments combine Durability, Sustained Tone-Quality and capacity for Remaining in Tune. The fortunate possessor of a Baldwin Piano finds in it a . constant source of pleasure and satisfaction, advising friends

TO HEAR IT IS TO BUY IT

H. BALDWIN & CO.

95, 97 and 99 North Pennsylvania Street.

This Tailor Shop

is a systematic workshop for the turning out of gentlemen's garments. Each workman does only his particular kind of work and does it well--wouldn't be here if he didn't. Our

Suits or Single Garments are right in fit-right in wear-and made from a

wide range of finest fabrics-exclusive patterns if you like YOUNG & MCMURRAY

TAILORS, 12 and 14 N. Meridian St.

USE ...

. . . The Best Tonic for Your Lawns

Odorless and more effective than stable manure. Goes direct to the roots of the grass, and does not have to be removed on arrival of warm weather.

WALL PAPER BARGAINS

The Holland Decorating Co.

21 INDIANA AVE.

We always have them.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$600,000

SURPLUS FUND - - \$60,000

The Marion County Probate Com-

missioner's Opinion of the Trust

From an experience of six years as pro-

bate commissioner of this county, and from

practical knowledge of the workings of our local trust companies, I am satisfied that, as a rule, they are preferable to individuals

n the administration of estates or other

trusts incident thereto. In no instance has

there been any loss or impairment of trust

property committed to their charge; they

have discharged their duties with prudence

and strict economy, and promptly complied

with every requirement of the law and every order of the court.

I have yet to hear of any trust adminis-

tered by them where the court, or ben-

eficiaries of the trust estate, found any

ADDISON C. HARRIS, First Vice Pres-

HENRY EITEL, Second Vice President

Class

This week have on sale our . . .

Drawn direct from the wood.

This Ale is the best ever sold in In-

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, President.

GUS O'BRYAN, Commissioner,

H. C. G. BALS. Secretary.

Saloons

Company's work:

cause for complaint.

and Treasurer.

First-

The WM. H. BLOCK CO. THE UNION TRUST CO.

Second Day

DRESS GOODS

PEDUCTION SALE

The three days' dress goods sale started yesterday morning, and will end at the closing of our store Wednesday night. Lively interest manifested in this great offer, Read what we are doing.

Dress Goods, 15 per cent. off every item in the department. Silks and Velvets, 15 per cent. off every item in the department. Dress Trimmings, 25 per cent. off every item in the department. Linings, 25 per cent. off every item in the department. Dress Findings, 25 per cent. off every item in the department. This sale means every item in the above

departments, from the lowest price to the

highest—a saving of 20 per cent. average on the outfit—One Dollar's worth for 80c.

WASH GOODS French Organdies, in bunch flowers and small, neat designs, 40c value, for 24c. Challies, half-wool, in beautiful designs, silk stripes, 35c kind, for 24c. India Linen, 32 inches wide, very fine and

sheer, 20c kind for 12c.

Sacrifice Sale of . . . FINE LACE CURTAINS Four days for low prices in high-grade

goods. Sale started yesterday morning, and will end Thursday night. \$9.50 Brussels Point Curtains for \$5.25. \$13.50 Brussels Point Curtains for \$7.75. \$27 Brussels Point Curtains for \$15.50. \$12 French Renaissance Curtains for \$6.75. Special values all through the department-some cases only two pairs of a kind

and see them. The WM. H. BLOCK CO.

of the high-grade curtains. Come early

7 and 9 East Washington St.

Reduction in Price! HARTFORD BICYCLES Former price \$75.00. Now \$60.00

Former price \$60.00. Now \$50.00 We have a nice assortment of wheels taken in trade, which we are offering at bargains. LILLY & STALNAKER

CARPETS MESSENGER'S,

FURNITURE,

92 North Meridian Street. ABSTRACT OF TITLES.

Corner Market and Pennsylvania streets, In-nianapolia, Suite 229, First Office Floor, "The Lemcke." Telephone 1766. 101 E. Washington St.

"We Decorate Your House, Ceilings and Walis." NOT COME to HEADQUARTERS for WALL PAPER? Others do-to . . .

ROLL'S SONS, Interior Decorators, 103 East Washington St.

Parlor Furniture

very desirable in purchasing these goods to have the very latest things, both as to design and workmanship.

WM. L. ELDER, SOUTH MERIDIAN ST.

"Yours for Health." Indianapolis Brewing Co. EASTER CARDS

dianapolis. Ask for it.

5c to 10c a dozen, and upward.

THE ALLISON-ENOS CO.

THEODORE STEIN. ABSTRACTER of TITLES

We manufacture all our own Parlor Goods, using only the best materials and employing only the best workmen, and can offer you a handsome well-selected stock of new fresh designs for very little money.

The styles in Parlor Goods are so constantly changing that it is